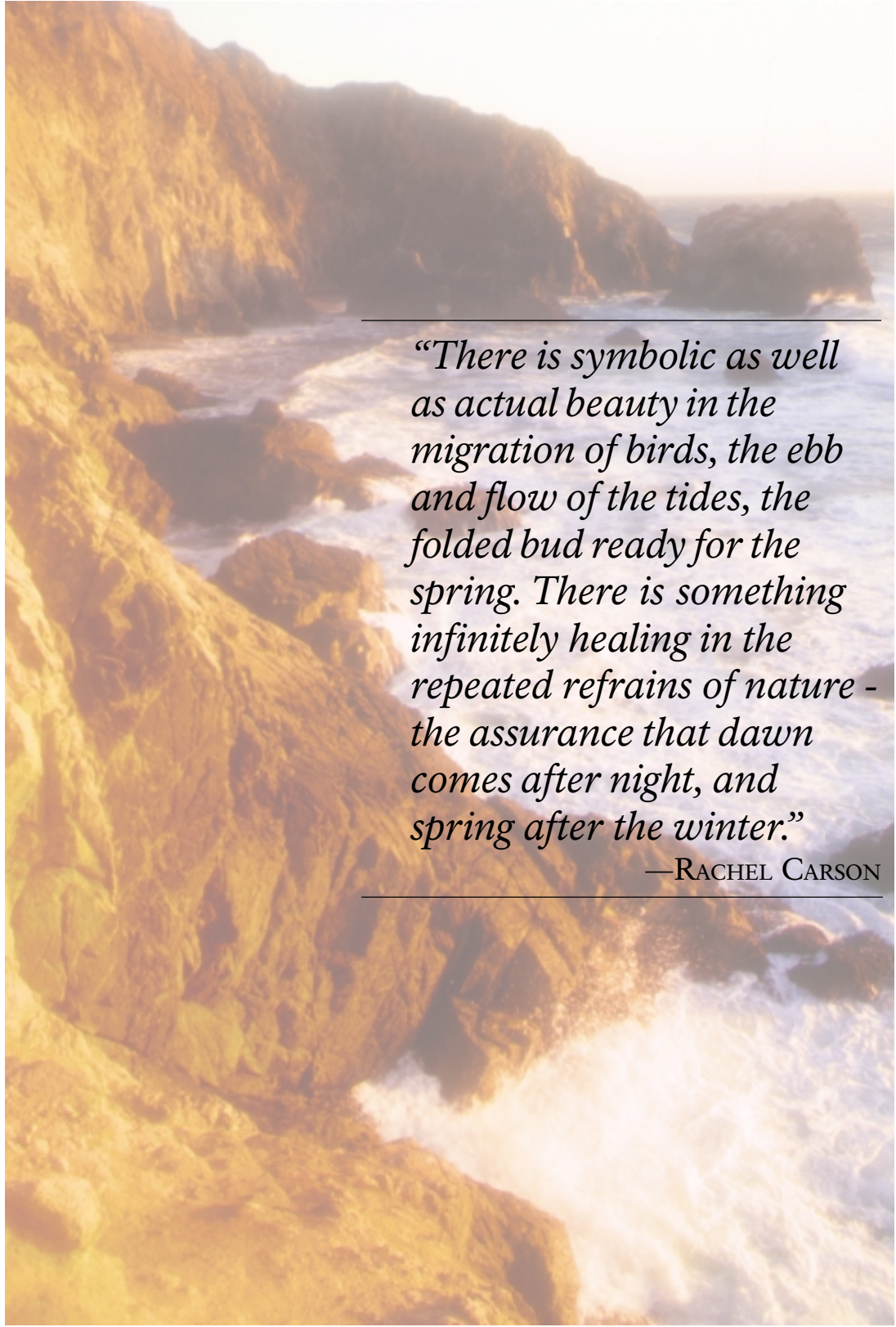


*Point Reyes National Seashore
2001 Year in Review*

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE





“There is symbolic as well as actual beauty in the migration of birds, the ebb and flow of the tides, the folded bud ready for the spring. There is something infinitely healing in the repeated refrains of nature - the assurance that dawn comes after night, and spring after the winter.”

—RACHEL CARSON

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Front cover credit: Susan Van Der Wal

A Message from the Superintendent

Dear Friends of Point Reyes:

We had another great year in 2001. Park staff and partners continue to enhance the park’s foundation for preserving the National Seashore’s cultural and natural resources for future generations. Point Reyes is truly one of America’s finest national parks.

Many highlights of the year are illustrated in this Annual Report for 2001. The park served over 2.4 million visitors this year and continues to be one of the top thirty most visited parks in the nation. In addition, we made significant strides in resource protection, visitor services, and facility maintenance. The park staff are some of the most dedicated public servants in the national park system.

The global significance of Point Reyes as a protected area continues to grow. *Population Action International* describes this portion of central California as one of the 25 most biologically rich but threatened areas in the world. The American Bird Conservancy named Point Reyes as one of the 100 Globally Important Bird Areas in 2001. This world-wide importance is also illustrated by an elephant seal from Point Reyes arriving in Russia this year (see page 12).

The park this year received the Focus on Turtle Island Award for environmental stewardship from the Marin American Indian Alliance. We want to thank them for acknowledging the excellent work of staff and working closely with us to save a phenomenal coastal treasure.

We hope you will continue to join us in working to save this coastal sanctuary as a legacy for future generations.

Sincerely,

Don L. Neubacher
Superintendent



© Susan Van Der Wal

Drakes Bay



© Matt Gouig



NATURAL FEATURES

- 80 miles of coastline
- over 850 species of flowering plants
- 23 threatened and endangered species
- named “Central California Coast Biosphere Reserve” by the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere program in 1988
- over 470 species of birds seen on the Point Reyes Peninsula
- over 71,000 acres, including 32,000 acres of wilderness
- estuaries, beaches, coastal grasslands, salt marshes, and coniferous forests
- 65 species of mammals
- 28 species of reptiles and amphibians

INFRASTRUCTURE

- 4 backcountry campgrounds
- 17 water systems
- 147 miles of trails
- approximately 100 miles of roads
- over 100 public and administrative structures
- 27 sewage treatment systems
- 3 visitor centers
- 2 environmental education centers
- 30 restroom complexes

CULTURAL AND HISTORIC FEATURES

- 297 designated historic structures
- over 120 archeological sites
- 498,000 museum objects
- Point Reyes Lifeboat Station, a national historic landmark
- horse training facility for NPS patrol horses



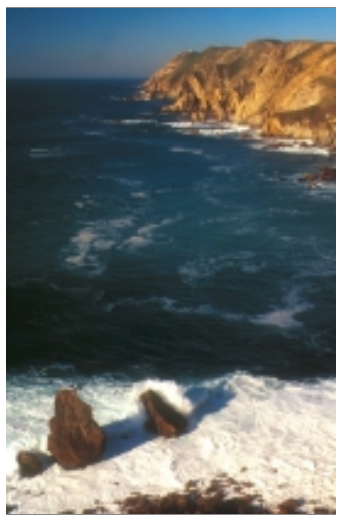
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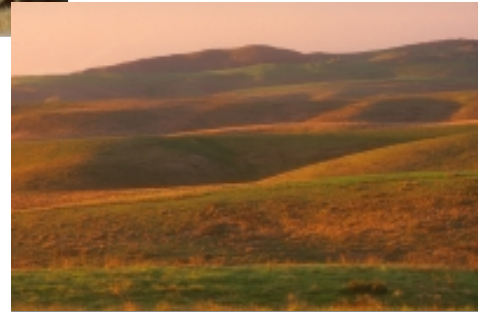
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Parks contain information that does not exist anywhere else. They are profound resources offering unique, place-based learning opportunities.

POINT REYES: A SPECIAL PLACE

One of America's greatest coastlines, Point Reyes National Seashore comprises over 71,000 acres, including 32,000 acres of wilderness area. Estuaries, windswept beaches, coastal grasslands, salt marshes, and coniferous forests create a haven of 80 miles of unspoiled and undeveloped coastline. Located just an hour's drive from an urban area populated by eight million people, the park receives over 2.5 million visitors annually. Abundant recreational opportunities include 147 miles of hiking trails, backcountry campgrounds, and numerous beaches.

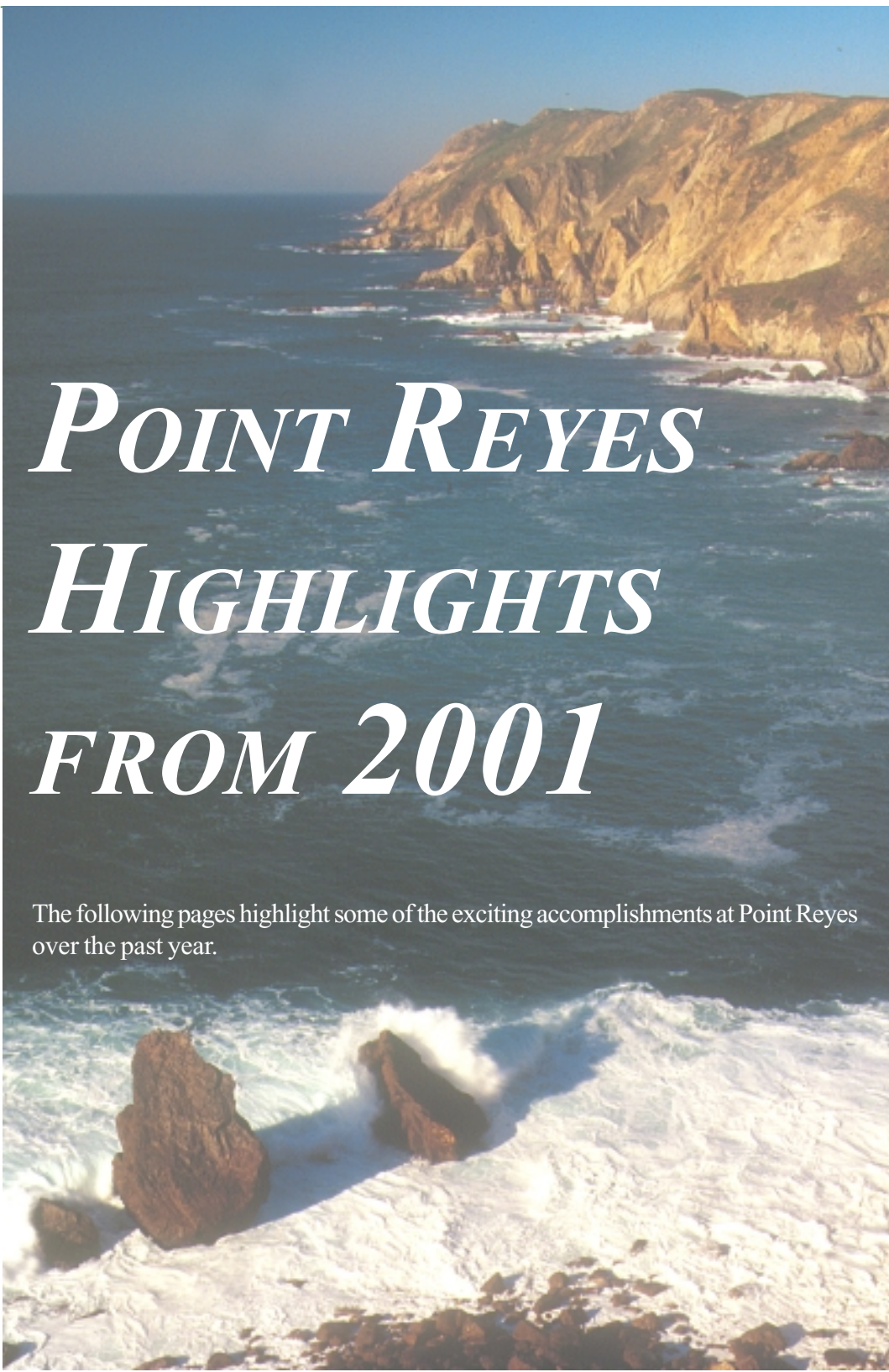
Geologically, Point Reyes National Seashore is a land in motion. The great San Andreas Fault separates the Point Reyes Peninsula from the rest of the North American continent. Granite bedrock found here matches the bedrock in the Southern Sierra Nevada range. This indicates the peninsula has moved over 300 miles northwest over a period of 100 million years.

As wildland habitat is lost elsewhere in California, the relevance of the Point Reyes Peninsula as a protected area with a notably rich biological diversity increases. Over 45% of North American avian species and nearly 18% of California's plant species are found here due to the variety of habitat and uniqueness of the geology. Twenty-three threatened and endangered species exist within the Seashore.

Point Reyes contains examples of the world's major ecosystem types. For this reason it was internationally recognized in 1988 by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Man and the Biosphere program and named the Central California Coast Biosphere Reserve.

The cultural history of Point Reyes to some 5,000 years ago to the Coast Miwok Indians who were the first human inhabitants of the peninsula. Over 120 known village sites exist within the park. According to many experts, Sir Francis Drake landed here in 1579, the first European to do so. In response to the many shipwrecks on the treacherous coastal waters, key lighthouse and lifesaving stations were established by the United States Government in the late 1800s and early 1900s. In the early 1800s, Mexican land grantees established ranchos. These were followed by a wave of American agricultural operations which continue to this day in the Seashore's pastoral zone.





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Preserving Historic Landscapes

Point Reyes' historic structures, from farm houses, barns, and creameries to lighthouses and radio stations, represent the ranching and maritime culture of the central California coast. The Seashore is responsible for preserving over 300 historic structures, of which 60 are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. To maintain these buildings, the Seashore created a historic preservation crew led by an exhibit specialist two years ago. The crew has completed over 30 projects throughout the park and constructed a new carpentry shop at the historic RCA Point Reyes Receiving Station. Preservation work this year included repairs at the Spaletta Dairy (historic C Ranch), Pierce Ranch, and the Giacomini Ranch in Olema Valley. At the Wilkins Ranch, in addition to work completed by the crew and Seashore contractors, the park hosted the University of Oregon's Historic Preservation Field School which provided training in preservation philosophy and craft to professionals, students and others interested in historic preservation. This year also saw contractors begin a rehabilitation of the Murphy (Home) Ranch main house, and the completion of design for a major rehabilitation project at the Lighthouse.



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Saving a Piece of History

Park staff and dedicated volunteers worked this year to preserve the structures, artifacts and records of the historic RCA/Marconi radio facilities, including the Bolinas transmitting station and the Point Reyes receiving station. The facilities date from 1913, the earliest days of wireless communication, and research indicates that together with the Marshall Marconi receiving station (now a State Park conference center) the sites comprise what appear to be the last intact Marconi-era coast station in North America. Park archivist Carola DeRooy has begun the task of organizing over 200 linear feet of operations records inherited from MCI and coordinating curatorial work related to preserving the historic radio equipment. Volunteers from the Maritime Radio Historical Society logged over 1800 hours this year organizing and restoring artifacts and equipment. MRHS volunteers put station KPH back on the air for the annual July 12 commemoration of the last commercial transmission of Morse Code in the U.S.



NPS



2001 "Rare-Plant-A-Thons"

In the spring and summer of 2001, with financial support from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and the Point Reyes National Seashore Association, Point Reyes National Seashore hosted its first two "Rare-Plant-A-Thons." These events enlisted volunteers in an effort to inventory unrecorded rare plant populations throughout the 71,000-acre Seashore. More than 80 volunteers participated in the two weekend events. The group had a diversity of botanical experience and background. Participants included teachers, engineers, scientists, and members of the Golden Gate Habitat Restoration Team.

The "Rare-Plant-A-Thons" were a huge success. Twenty-one unrecorded rare plant populations were discovered, documented, and mapped. There was one new addition to the Seashore's plant species list, the rare Humboldt Bay owl's-clover (*Castilleja ambigua* ssp. *humboldtensis*). Eight known rare plant populations were monitored and mapped. Many of these populations had increased in total area. Rare plant populations at two sites scheduled to undergo restoration projects were monitored and mapped.



Using Maintenance Resources to Restore Fish Passage at Point Reyes

The five-year NPS - Natural Resource Preservation Program funded Coho and Steelhead Restoration Project has resulted in a variety of fishery protection and enhancement measures including restoration of fish passage at three locations within Point Reyes National Seashore. The first of these projects, completed in 1999 showed the fruits of our research and restoration during the winter of 2000-2001 with more than 50 federally threatened adult coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) migrating through the fish passage structure installed on the John West Fork



of Olema Creek. The percentage of adult salmon successfully negotiating the 70-year old culvert crossing increased from 14% before restoration to more than 75% in the two years since restoration. Even more impressive, the spawning densities and success in the John West Fork were the highest observed within the Lagunitas/Olema Creek watershed, known to support more than 10 percent of the remaining wild coho population south of the Eel River in California.

The John West Fork restoration project was not the end, but the beginning of an ambitious fish passage restoration program in October and November of 2000. Collaboration with the Seashore Maintenance Division allowed for successful implementation of projects to restore fish passage beyond a failed sediment control structure at Cheda Creek and a failing culvert on Muddy Hollow Creek, within the Philip Burton Wilderness Area. These projects have proven a success both organizationally and biologically. It was clear from the beginning that Maintenance staff viewed the projects as an opportunity to contribute directly to the condition of these streams. The subsequent biological response at these restoration sites reflects highly on the dedication of staff, and the dramatic accomplishments we can make as the National Park Service progresses down the road of ecological restoration.



**Seashore Uses Research Tools for Ungulate Management -
Immunocontraception in Tule Elk**

Since the late 1980s, the tule elk population in the enclosed Tomales Point Tule Elk Reserve at Point Reyes National Seashore has increased dramatically in size. The original population of 10 animals reintroduced to the Seashore in 1978 has grown to a current size of approximately 550. Concern over this rapid rate of increase in the 2,600-acre, fenced peninsula led to the recommendations in the 1998 Tule Elk Management Plan that immunocontraception be investigated as a tool for modulating the population increase. Three years of research by endocrinologists at the University of California, Davis, resulted in treatment of 50 elk cows with porcine Zona Pellucida (pZP), a vaccine derived from porcine ovum proteins, which blocks contraception in over 70% of inoculated animals.

Point Reyes National Seashore staff assumed the responsibility for administering the contraceptive to Tomales Point elk in 2000. Because pZP is only effective for 1 year, boosters, delivered by dart with a dart rifle, must be administered yearly before the onset of the rut season. Treated animals, identifiable by uniquely color coded radio transmitter collars, are approached by the darter on foot, using a horse and rider as screen to approach within 40 yards of the target. In 2001, a “darting” biotechnician was hired to pursue and inoculate 51 animals during June and July. Far from being the innocuous and easy procedure portrayed in wildlife television and films, remote contraceptive inoculation is an arduous, time-intensive process for the darter and can cause injury to the target. The number of births prevented in the Tomales Point elk population by pZP will be evaluated with yearly elk censuses, performed each fall, and year-round monitoring of the population. The results of this monitoring program will allow managers to determine whether immunocontraception of tule elk at Point Reyes National Seashore is indeed the most practical and effective method to control the size of a free-ranging ungulate population.



Dr. Natalie Gates using radio telemetry to track movement of individuals in the elk herd

Native Tule Elk Range Freely at Point Reyes – An Update

The 1998 issue of *Natural Resource Year in Review* featured an article on the anticipated of the first free-ranging tule elk herd in 130 years. The release of 28 elk on June 1, 1999 marked the foundation of a restoration of the dominant herbivore to the coastal Seashore ecosystem. The released animals were captured in December, 1998 at Tomales Point, a fenced, 2,600-acre reserve at the northern extent of the Seashore, and relocated to the Limantour area of the Philip Burton Wilderness, 20 kilometers away. Before their release, the elk were quarantined for 6 months in a 21-acre enclosure and repeatedly tested for Johne’s disease, or paratuberculosis, a chronic and fatal disease of livestock endemic in the Tomales Point elk herd. A stringent Johne’s disease testing protocol, unprecedented in any livestock herd in the U.S., mandated release of only test negative animals.



Since their release, the new herd has been carefully monitored to ensure animals remain within Seashore boundaries, do not interfere with cattle ranches within the park and are not shedding the organism that causes Johne’s disease. Each released adult animal wears a uniquely identifiable radio transmitter collar designed to allow tracking

of locations and early detection of mortality. The majority of the animals in the relocated herd have remained within three miles of the release site. Collected data will be used to analyze habitat use, movements, and health status of the relocated elk. The current herd consists of 30 animals with 6 calves born in spring 2001. The release has enjoyed widespread support from the visiting public and local community alike. Finally, after more than a century, visitors can observe these impressive native ungulates, roaming free in their historic range.



Newly born tule elk calf and radio-collared cow in the Limantour wilderness area

Crossing International Boundaries - Northern Elephant Seals

The northern elephant seal colony did not increase in number this past year at Point Reyes, nor at other major colonies such as Año Nuevo or the Farallon Islands. The reason for the reduction in pupping is likely due to a continued lag effect from the very strong 1998 El Niño. Nevertheless, the winter weather was fairly mild and pup survival was higher than the previous two years at around 80%. The maximum number of pups weaned was 279 and the maximum total direct count for the season was 698. Females again gave birth to pups at two new sites at Chimney Rock beach area (north end of Drakes Beach) and at South Beach. Seals also gave birth in small numbers at several pocket beaches along Point Reyes Headlands. Surveyors of seals included graduate students and local elementary school students who assisted in counting and tagging seals.

We also tagged many weaned pups as part of a long-term monitoring study of the colony looking at survivorship and dispersal of young. Exciting news this year included sightings of elephant seals tagged at Point Reyes as pups arriving at very distant areas including Kodiak, Alaska, and the Komandorskiye Islands in Russia (3,900 km from Point Reyes). Every year we receive sighting data from other researchers on elephant seals tagged at Point Reyes but this is the furthest record for a Point Reyes seal, and may be for any elephant seal. We have been emailing back and forth with the Russian scientist who documented the two year old elephant seal hauled out at a northern fur seal colony. We now are looking for the arrival of this animal back at Point Reyes where we anticipate it to eventually breed.



Bolinas schoolchildren performing a play about elephant seals and juvenile elephant seal photographed by Russian scientist at Komandorskiye Islands, Russia

Facility Management Accomplishments

Facility Management had an incredible and very productive year to celebrate. We embraced the routine and the complex tasks as mission critical functions with the realization that everything we do has a significant resource stewardship purpose.

With the help of the Youth Conservation Corp (YCC), 418,632 linear feet of trail was brushed; 378,584 linear feet of trail was mowed and 40,048 linear feet of trail was brushed, equating to 78.6 miles. This exceeded last year's brushing production by 268%. Other significant accomplishments, all exceeding the production levels of the previous year, were maintenance of 883 drainage devices and clearing of 367 trees crossing park trails. The most significant and rewarding projects was the demolition and reconstruction of the 40-foot Estero Bridge.



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Besides YCC, the park benefited from the help of the Marin Conservation Corp (MCC) and the Adopt-A-Trail Program. The Adopt-A-Trail program contributed 4,240 volunteer hours, accomplished by eight volunteer groups comprised of 356 volunteers.

The Roads operation helped the Facility Management Team meet Americans with Disabilities Act requirements by constructing ramps to provide access to restrooms at the parking lots at McClures Beach, the Lighthouse and Pierce Point.

The main building of the historic RCA/MCI Trans-Oceanic Transmission Facility, located in the park's north district, was rehabilitated during spring 2001. Through a combined effort of NPS labor and contracted services, the park successfully converted part of the historic radio receiving station to an office/workspace, to support several disciplines within the park. The interior went through a complete transformation. In an effort to decrease energy consumption, the old air conditioning units were removed and new LP gas heating units were installed.

The new Estero Trail bridge



Point Reyes National Seashore Association (PRNSA)

Helping Preserve a World-class Park

In 2001 the Seashore Association, a non-profit organization working in the park, sponsored more than \$500,000 worth of Park projects, including environmental protection, public education, and historic preservation initiatives. Here are just a few examples of the success stories as PRNSA continues the efforts to work in close partnership with the National Park Service to preserve Point Reyes as a world-class park:

Preserving Nature at Point Reyes

- q A “Rare-Plant-A-Thon” in 2001 sponsored by the Association discovered 90 new populations of rare plants in the park.
- q After installing a fish ladder in Blueline Creek, more than 6,000 immature coho salmon “fry” were counted in the Creek where in previous years there have been virtually none.
- q A new public information program reached thousands of visitors on Point Reyes beaches during snowy plover breeding season and significantly reduced the rate of weekend chick loss for this threatened species.



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Building Stewards of the Natural World Through Environmental Education

- q 2,283 participants attended the Seashore Association’s residential environmental education programs at the Clem Miller Environmental Education Center this past year. Children and adults had a remarkable opportunity to connect with nature and learn about biology in the field where concepts often come alive in the form of birds, fish, and animals.
- q 1,870 people enjoyed Field Seminars, the Association’s unique outdoor education programs, where people can enjoy one-day and weekend adventures in art, natural history, photography and more.
- q 150 children from low income schools and families received scholarships to attend the weeklong environmental education programs at the Education Center.



Some of the many school children who benefited from environmentally-based education at the Clem Miller Environmental Education Center

Pacific Coast Learning Center (PCLC)

The PCLC is now a viable center for championing scientific study of marine resources for coastal parks. The first researchers included Dr. David Hyrenbach who was studying the delineation of marine protected areas, and Michelle Hester, an ornithologist working on a seabird conservation plan. The park hired a director for the PCLC, Ben Becker, who is completing his doctorate at U.C. Berkeley, and an education specialist, Christie Anastasia, who developed a teacher’s curriculum on the marine environment at Point Reyes. One of the director’s first tasks is coordinating an all taxa biological inventory (ATBI) of Tomales Bay in cooperation with numerous marine scientists from universities, organizations and the community. This year we will be initiating an inventory of fish, marine invertebrates and marine algae and plants in Tomales Bay. The education specialist is working with local schools to weave the learning experience of students with the ongoing research at the parks. This past year, two local high school interns participated in this program, working alongside scientists in the field to study monitoring techniques and entering data.



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Point Reyes Named as One of America’s Globally Important Bird Areas

Point Reyes National Seashore was officially named to the 100 ‘Globally Important Bird Areas’ list by the national non-profit organization, American Bird Conservancy (ABC), in recognition of its significance in the ongoing effort to conserve wild birds and their habitats. Recently, Population Action International has also listed Central California as one of the top 25 global



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biologically diverse hotspots. These hotspots are “considered to be the most threatened of all biologically rich terrestrial regions of the world.” Over 45% of North American avian species have been seen in the park due to the variety of habitat and uniqueness of the geology. Six Federally-listed threatened and endangered bird species exist within the Seashore and an additional thirty-three species of birds are listed as Species of

Concern by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.

High school interns using GPS technology to document historic fencelines and the federally-threatened western snowy plover



Visitor and Resource Protection Efforts Enhanced

A new boat was added to the ranger operation at Point Reyes this fall. The vessel, a 29 foot “Safeboat”, is stationed near Chimney Rock in Drakes Bay. The boat is being used to patrol the coastal areas of the seashore from Bolinas to Tomales Point. The location of the vessel allows quick access to the ocean side of the park for rangers and resource management staff engaged in a variety of activities including routine patrol, marine mammal and nesting bird protection, investigation of Marine Mammal Protection Act violations, oil spill response and search and rescue operations. Rangers are confident that their regular presence along the coast will reduce the incidence of marine mammal shootings, increase public awareness of coastal resource concerns and improve emergency response for vessels in distress in the immediate area.



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Clean Beaches Certification

The Seashore was acknowledged by the Clean Beaches Council that three of our beaches; Drakes, Limantour, and Wildcat, met the requirement for the 2001-2002 Blue Wave Campaign. This campaign is America’s first environmental certification for beaches with the goal of promoting public awareness and voluntary participation in beach sustainability. The certification is based on water quality, beach and intertidal conditions, safety, services, habitat conservation, public information/ education and erosion management.



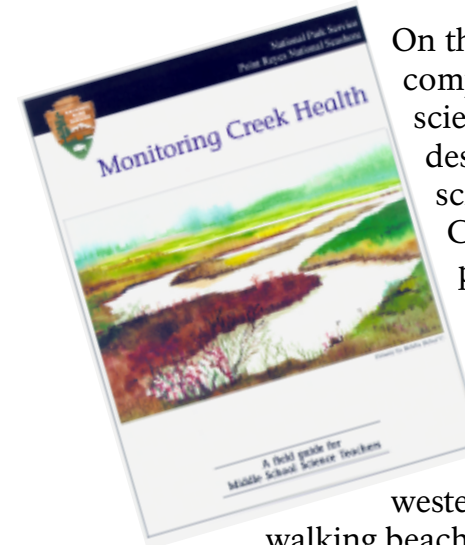
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Interpretation and Education Flourish

Park rangers assisted over 700,000 visitors at Point Reyes National Seashore through our three visitor centers. In addition, over 70,000 visitors were reached through ranger-led programs, 4,000 students benefited from curriculum-based education programs, and nearly 700,000 virtual visitors “hit” our website. In a yearly survey of park visitors, 96% were “highly satisfied” with the services provided by the park and by rangers.



On the education front, four brand new curriculum guides were completed this year and made available to middle school science teachers and their students. Each guide was carefully designed to facilitate a hands-on learning experience using science with the environment and includes vital links to the California and National Science Standards. The first guide published, “Monitoring Creek Health”, was awarded first place in a national competition for New Educational Media by the National Association for Interpretation.

Another successful approach to education involved a park ranger with the primary responsibility of protecting western snowy plovers. Her methods for protection involved walking beaches where western snowy plovers are known to breed and educating visitors about their presence and sensitivity. Through these contacts, the number of human disturbances related to plovers was dramatically reduced.

The interpretive and education staff of Point Reyes National Seashore strives to meet the needs of all visitors, whether they visit with families, alone, or with formal school groups. No matter what we do, the end result should always be protection of the resources that make this place so special. A variety of visitor centers and ranger-led programs, curriculum guides on critical resources, and rangers dedicated to specific, highly sensitive species, all combine to protect this place into the future.



NPS



Wildland and Urban Interface Initiative

In fiscal year 2001, the U.S. Congress appropriated \$240.3 million to the “Happy Forests” effort for “removal of hazardous fuels to alleviate immediate emergency threats to the urban wildland interface.” The Department of the Interior and the U.S. Forest Service jointly received these funds which are to remain available until expended.

The Department of the Interior received \$120,300,000 of the Happy Forests appropriation. Locally, \$769,000 was allocated to projects in Marin County through the National Park Service / Fire Safe Marin Fire Prevention Partnership.



Projects in the park’s surrounding communities of Sausalito, Muir Beach, Bolinas, Inverness and Nicasio, to name a few, included removal of hazardous trees and creating shaded fuel breaks to expanding a community-based composting operation, and improving turnouts on narrow residential roads adjacent to Point Reyes and Golden Gate NRA.

Even though a Department-wide moratorium on prescribed burns was in place until late summer, the park’s prescribed burn crew successfully burned over 320 acres including the McDonald Ranch burn shown below.



Inventory and Monitoring

Point Reyes National Seashore is part of the San Francisco Bay Area Network of parks involved in the National Park Service’s Natural Resource Challenge Initiative . As a participant of this initiative, Point Reyes is conducting an inventory of biological resources over the next five years. Several steps of this inventory have already been completed. This year the park was engaged in completing inventories of rare plants, seabirds, and terrestrial vertebrates. Park biologists discovered two new colonies of the rare ash storm-petrel along the rock shoreline at Point Reyes Headland and Double Point, an expanded distribution of the Myrtle’s silverspot butterfly, a federally listed species, and new populations of rare plants. The park also compiled existing information on what species occur where and in what abundance. This coming year, USGS, along with park biologists, will continue to inventory terrestrial vertebrates, with an emphasis on bats. We will also initiate an inventory of the coastal strand, including intertidal habitats, for which little is known.



Abbotts Lagoon Dune Restoration

In 2001, vegetation management initiated the first year of a three-year dune restoration project at Abbotts Lagoon. The sand dunes surrounding the lagoon are the most intact in the park, and support the largest populations of the endangered plants Tidestrom’s lupine and beach layia. However, these dunes are rapidly being overgrown by the invasive non-native plants European beachgrass and iceplant. Over the next three years, park staff plan to remove these non-natives from 30 acres of dunes, establishing a large area of contiguous native habitat approximately 150 acres in size. Contracted work crews and volunteer groups began removing European beachgrass from the dunes in September of 2001. As early as spring 2002, we hope to document germination of native dune plants in beachgrass removal areas. Over the longer term, this restoration project should increase nesting habitat for western snowy plovers, expand the ranges of endangered native plants, and provide a foundation for restoring dunes throughout the park.



nesting habitat for western snowy plovers, expand the ranges of endangered native plants, and provide a foundation for restoring dunes throughout the park.



Financial Resources

Financial resources available to achieve the park’s FY 2001 annual goals included a base operating budget of approximately \$4,804,000. Achieving our FY 2001 annual goal performance targets was critically dependent on our base funding and on additional project funds, volunteer assistance, partnerships, and donations. Therefore, in order to plan the year’s goals, to organize the year’s work to accomplish the goals, and to communicate, and document them, all funding and staffing sources, and major alternative sources of support and work, are included in developing our Annual Performance Plan.

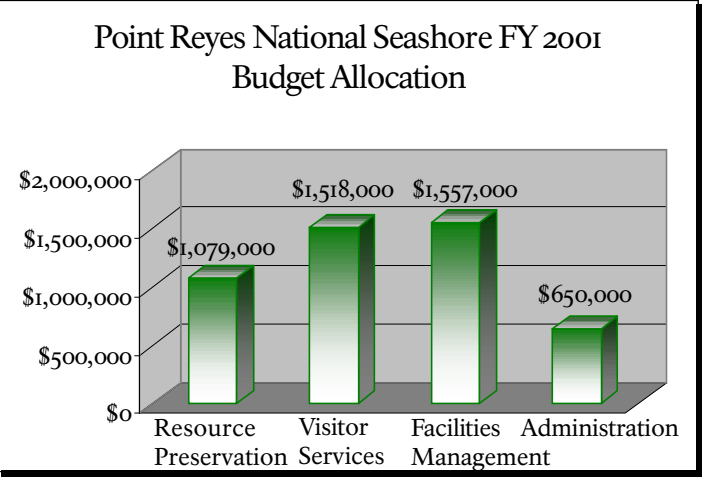
Highlights of the park’s FY 2001 operating base budget, which funded specific goals in the annual performance plan, included:

- \$1,079,000 for resource preservation and management. These funds provided programs to protect the park’s resources, conduct scientific research and monitoring, control exotic plants, enhance native species, and restore areas when feasible.
- \$1,518,000 to address visitor services. Visitor services includes providing law enforcement, operating three visitor center, providing educational programs, and conducting interpretive programs.
- \$1,557,000 for facility operations and maintenance. These funds were used to maintain the park’s infrastructure and operate park facilities such as water treatment plants and sewage systems. Funding was used to maintain the park’s 147 miles of trails and 100 miles of roads.
- \$650,000 for park administration. These funds were used to fund the basic administration services for the park.

With the annual visitation of the park at 2.5 million visitors, the park is able to serve each visitor at an operating cost of approximately \$1.92 per visitor.



In addition to the above operational funding, the park receives fee revenues and special national park funding for specific maintenance and other projects. For example, the park is expected to receive about \$3.2 million in this one-time funding this year for cyclic maintenance on historic structures and other natural resources projects. This includes line-item construction funds to rehabilitate the historic Lighthouse Complex. Also, the park will receive about \$650,000 in fee revenues for other maintenance projects and operation of the whale shuttle system and campground reservation system. In addition, the park receives approximately \$700,000 in FirePro funding for hazardous fuel reduction and fire prevention activities.



Partnerships

Point Reyes National Seashore has strong working relationships with the County of Marin, including the Marin County Fire and Sheriff’s Departments. Additionally, we work closely with the Marin County’s Department of Public Works and Marin County Community Development Agency on planning and public work projects.

Point Reyes is well situated in the San Francisco Bay Area to take advantage of diverse and outstanding academic programs. Point Reyes has established partnerships with University of California, Berkeley; University of California, Davis; Stanford University; Sonoma State University, Humboldt State University; and San Francisco State University. Other agencies that work with the park include the Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary Program; USGS, Biological Resources Division; the California Department of Fish and Game; National Marine Fisheries Service; California Department of Parks and Recreation; Resource Conservation District; Natural Resources Conservation Service; California Academy of Sciences; and Bodega Marine Laboratory. The park also has relationships with the non-profit Point Reyes Bird Observatory, Audubon Canyon Ranch, the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, Marin Conservation Corps, AmeriCorps, Commonweal, and the Maritime Radio Historical Society.





*The National Park Service
cares for special places
saved by the American
people so that all may
experience our heritage*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

POINT REYES NATIONAL SEASHORE


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Pastoral zone with Point Reyes Headlands

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